



<https://cake.shoko.com.ua/tort-shokoladno-jogurtovij/>

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Subsetting

Subsetting

There are a number of operators that can be used to extract subsets of R objects.

- `[]` always returns an object of the same class as the original; can be used to select more than one element (there is one exception)
- `[[` is used to extract elements of a list or a data frame; it can only be used to extract a single element and the class of the returned object will not necessarily be a list or data frame
- `$` is used to extract elements of a list or data frame by name; semantics are similar to that of `[[`.

Subsetting

```
> x <- c("a", "b", "c", "c", "d", "a")
```

```
> x[1]
```

```
[1] "a"
```

```
> x[2]
```

```
[1] "b"
```

```
> x[1:4]
```

```
[1] "a" "b" "c" "c"
```

```
> x[x > "a"]
```

```
[1] "b" "c" "c" "d"
```

```
> u <- x > "a"
```

```
> u
```

```
[1] FALSE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE FALSE
```

```
> x[u]
```

```
[1] "b" "c" "c" "d"
```

Subsetting a Matrix

Matrices can be subsetting in the usual way with (i,j) type indices.

```
> x <- matrix(1:6, 2, 3)
```

```
> x[1, 2]
```

```
[1] 3
```

```
> x[2, 1]
```

```
[1] 2
```

Indices can also be missing.

```
> x[1, ]
```

```
[1] 1 3 5
```

```
> x[, 2]
```

```
[1] 3 4
```

Subsetting a Matrix

By default, when a single element of a matrix is retrieved, it is returned as a vector of length 1 rather than a 1×1 matrix. This behavior can be turned off by setting **drop = FALSE**.

```
> x <- matrix(1:6, 2, 3)
```

```
> x[1, 2]
```

```
[1] 3
```

```
> x[1, 2, drop = FALSE]
```

```
 [,1]
```

```
[1,] 3
```

Subsetting a Matrix

Similarly, subsetting a single column or a single row will give you a vector, not a matrix (by default).

```
> x <- matrix(1:6, 2, 3)
```

```
> x[1, ]
```

```
[1] 1 3 5
```

```
> x[1, , drop = FALSE]
```

```
  [,1] [,2] [,3]
```

```
[1,]  1  3  5
```

Subsetting Lists

```
> x <- list(foo = 1:4, bar = 0.6)
```

```
> x[1]
```

```
$foo
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4
```

```
> x[[1]]
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4
```

```
> x$bar
```

```
[1] 0.6
```

```
> x[["bar"]]
```

```
[1] 0.6
```

```
> x["bar"]
```

```
$bar
```

```
[1] 0.6
```

Subsetting Lists

```
> x <- list(foo = 1:4, bar = 0.6, baz = "hello")
```

```
> x[c(1, 3)]
```

```
$foo
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4
```

```
$baz
```

```
[1] "hello"
```


Subsetting Lists

The `[[` operator can be used with computed indices; `$` can only be used with literal names.

```
> x <- list(foo = 1:4, bar = 0.6, baz = "hello")
> name <- "foo"
> x[[name]] ## computed index for 'foo'
[1] 1 2 3 4
> x$name    ## element 'name' doesn't exist!
NULL
> x$foo
[1] 1 2 3 4 ## element 'foo' does exist
```

Subsetting Nested Elements of a List

The `[[` can take an integer sequence.

```
> x <- list(a = list(10, 12, 14), b = c(3.14, 2.81))
```

```
> x[[c(1, 3)]]
```

```
[1] 14
```

```
> x[[1]][[3]]
```

```
[1] 14
```

```
> x[[c(2, 1)]]
```

```
[1] 3.14
```

Partial Matching

Partial matching of names is allowed with `[]` and `$`.

```
> x <- list(aardvark = 1:5)
```

```
> x$a
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5
```

```
> x[["a"]]
```

```
NULL
```

```
> x[["a", exact = FALSE]]
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5
```

Removing NA Values

A common task is to remove missing values (NAs).

```
> x <- c(1, 2, NA, 4, NA, 5)
```

```
> bad <- is.na(x)
```

```
> x[!bad]
```

```
[1] 1 2 4 5
```

Removing NA Values

What if there are multiple things and you want to take the subset with no missing values?

```
> x <- c(1, 2, NA, 4, NA, 5)
> y <- c("a", "b", NA, "d", NA, "f")
> good <- complete.cases(x, y)
> good
[1] TRUE TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE
> x[good]
[1] 1 2 4 5
> y[good]
[1] "a" "b" "d" "f"
```

Removing NA Values

```
> airquality[1:6, ]
```

```
  Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day
```

```
1  41    190  7.4  67    5    1
```

```
2  36    118  8.0  72    5    2
```

```
3  12    149 12.6  74    5    3
```

```
4  18    313 11.5  62    5    4
```

```
5  NA     NA  14.3  56    5    5
```

```
6  28     NA  14.9  66    5    6
```

```
> good <- complete.cases(airquality)
```

```
> airquality[good, ][1:6, ]
```

```
  Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day
```

```
1  41    190  7.4  67    5    1
```

```
2  36    118  8.0  72    5    2
```

```
3  12    149 12.6  74    5    3
```

```
4  18    313 11.5  62    5    4
```

```
7  23    299  8.6  65    5    7
```